SELLING OUT TO CLOSE THE SUMMER SELLING OUT TO CLOSE THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROBLEMS AND MAKE ROOM FOR NEW FALL GOODS.—HTTCH-COCK & LEADBEATER, 37 Broadway, are offering their splendid stock of Summer Silks, Shawis, Mantilhas, Bareges, Greandines, Silk Tissues, Foulard Silks, &c. &c. much less than their first cost, and ladies who have not yet perfected their summer wardintes, will be able to complete them there at a very small cost. The inducements they offer certainly under it an object to any lady to examine their stock before buying elsewhere.

that Mr. John A. Flammer, of 622 Broadway, will repeat the ercursion to Stratton Port on Sushay acut. Aug. J. with the steamboat Kosciesko, Capt. Hancox, (by desire.). Any who wish to make a most agreeable and pleasant excursion, and enjoy the fine, bracing breeze of Long Island Sound and its beautiful scenery, are advised to go with Mr. Flammer on the excursion to Stratton Port. For particulars, see advertisements. Mr. Flammer's office is 68 Broadway, corner of Amity-st., where every information relating to Stratton Port can be obtained.

FRENCH SHOES AND GAITERS .- Just received from Paris, a large assortment of Shoes and Guters, made by the best manufacturers in Paris, and of the most celebrated French Patent Leather; also, every style of Boots, Shoes, Guters, &c. &c. can be found at Brook's New-York Boot and Shoe Emporium, 159 Fulton et., the encaped place in the city to get a good article.

FRIENDS OF CUBA-ATTENTION .- You are berely informed that you can get first-rate Boots and Shoes, made in the latest style, at WATKINS's, 114 Fullou-st, where no article is seld that will not give satisfaction to the boyer.

GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS .- Not every one professing to make "Gentlemen's Shirts," can make shirts fit for gentlemen. At GREEN's, I Astor House, style, fit, material and workmanhip are guaranteed, and every gar-ment promised is sent home at the appointed hour

PALMER & Co.'s great California Express will take Freight and Packages 10 per cent. lowe than any other responsible Company. Through in thert, five days or ne charge Palmag & Co., 50 Broadway, thorised Agents of U.S. M., Steamship line.

To PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS .- The To PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.—The NEWTON COMPANY respectfully call the attention of Printers and Publishers to their improved Type and Stereotype Pintes, &c. The improvement consists in giving to them a copper face, at about one-third additional cost, so that their durability is increased in direct proportion to the superior tenantly of copper over type metal, which, according to correct experiments, is as 12 is to 1. From this simple fact it will at once be perserved that a thin face of copper must give extraordinary endorance to printing surfaces, and experience has fully proved such to be the case. The Company have secured instour patient for the improvement, and they are prepared to receive and execute orders at their ostablishment, 8 North William-8t. New York.

The following papers are printed in the copper-faced type. New-York Courier and Enquirer; New-York Daily Tribune; Boston Daily Journal; Boston Flag of Our Union, Rosten Pictorial Dixong-Room Companion; New-York Organ, and others.

INDIA-RUEBER SHOES!—FRAUD.—After all the fraudulent attempts to deceive the public, the "combination" evidently mean to allow the approaching Fall Term of Court to pies without a trial. I charge this now in advance, while there is plently time to prepare—and I call upon the combination to produce witnesses—Adolphus Stone and John C. Rickford, persons in their employ, azanst whom I have attachments, to come forward and give their testimony. This they dare not do, and they dare not come to trial before a jury. This I charge, and aver that the ore-tended patents are a fraud, and I can and will prove and establish it in Court, whenever the combination venture to a trial before a jury. If they are innocent of this charge, allow the witnesses to come agon the stand, and not keep them secreted. Bring the case to trial before a jury. For eight years I have charged the Goodyear Patent to be a fraud and swindle. If not, let them come before a jury, fairly. Until this is done, share should keep you all from any more cowardly attacks in the newspapers.

Owner of 17 India Rubber Patents, and Manufacturer.

Owner of 17 India Rubber Patents, and Manufacturer.

PARKER'S TEMPERANCE GROCERY.—Best PARKER'S I EMPERANCE GROCERY.—Desc crushed sigar, only 48 9d 7 lbs, refined sigart, 48 7 lbs, New-Orleans sugar, 38 7 lbs. Great bargains in tea-and coffee, the best in New-York Best Java Coffee, 18 2d per lb, good Coffee, 10 cents and 18 per lb-lockers—Best of extra family flour, by the barrel— Hockers best farina, only 9 cls per lb, new rice 4 cls receffour, 6d per lb. Also the best selected groceros in the city, cheap for cash. Goods sent to all parts of the city of Brooklyn, free of charge. A PARKER, 24 Broome, cur-of Ludlow-st. Families from the country can have their goods packed in boxes or barrels free of charge; also sent to the boats or cars free of expense.

A GOOD INVESTMENT .- To be sold the stock, fixtures and business of a first-class Family Grocery, located in one of the best situations in the city. The above, for an enterprising man, will be found an investment rary offered. Stock of the very best quality, and to be sold low. Applications, directed to Groces, 123 fordaway Pooffice.

[32] 5475 Th&St.

BOND-STREET .- To Let for three years, House 27 Bondest, (except the first from which will be used as dental offices) consisting of basement and kitchen, 3 rooms in second story, 3 in third do, and 3 atte bedrooms, bath, &c.—has been painted and papered. Will be rented to a private family only. Rent \$300.

J. SMITH DODGE.

13 Housekeepers, and all others, in want of Bedding, Bedsteads, &c., would do well to call at M.
WILLARD's old established Warerooms, 150 Chatham-st,
corner of Mulberry-st, where may be found the largest assortment of articles in his line, ever offered to the public
consisting of Feathers, Beds, Mattresses, &c. Patent Screw
Bedsteads and Cots, wholesale and retail. 198 in FollaxSA

GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER WEAR.-First quality Ready made white and colored Grass and Linear Coats, Zephyr Cloth, Merino, Alpaca, and Lunear do ; single milled Cassimers, Merino, Bombazine and Drilling Pantaloons, with a large assortment of Linea, Marseilles and other Yests, at our assual moderate prices.

WM. T. JENNINGS & CO., 231 Rozadway, (1986)

HANMOCKS!-LEARY & Co., leaders and Introducers of fashion for Gentlemen's Hats, 3, 4 and 5
Astor House, Broadway, will this day open several balos
superior Mexican Grass Hammocks.

Insurance Companies, as well as Merchants, Manufacturers, &c., find it both convenient and advantageous to advertise in the leading papers of the country at V. B. PALMER'S Agency. Tribune Buildings, where the best selection can be had.

Le Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters are pastly reckoned among our most valuable medicines. In cases of Dyspepsia it acts loke magic, strengthening the time of the stomach, stimulating the digestive powers, and giving ruddy health to the cheek and brightness to the eye. There are thousands in this community who can test to cheir virtues, and thousands will hereafter and their testimony. Dr. C. M. Jackson, 199 Archest, below Sixth, Physical adiabhas, prepares this valuable article. Soid in this city by Micasts. A. B. & D. Sands, 100 Fultonest, and C. H. Ring, 189 Broadway.

A GREAT REMEDY FOR DYSPEPSIA .-A few doses will satisfy the most sample of the superior efficacy of this medicine. For sale by A R & D Sands, 100 Fulton-st; A D Scovill & Co 316, and C A Roag, 93 Broadway, J & I Coshimaton, 303 Hudson-st and 713 Broadway; E. M. Goon, 127 Boxery, corner of Grand st; Hall, Rockle & Co. 208 Greenwach-st; and by Druggists generally in the United States and Canada.

The only certain remedy for tender feel is Bush's Mare Crean Lamment. It performs a cure in one night Principal Depot 319 Greenwich, corner of Duane at. Also, by K. M. Guion, corner Bowers and Grandst, in Brooklen by Mrs. Hays. 175 Fulton st. and Dr. Palmer, 199 Myrtle, av. Price is cents per bottle.

1929 3tTuThks

SUMMER COMPLAINT-DYSENTERY-DI-ARRHEA—Is your child sick with one of these diseases is it gradually failing notwithstanding the best efforts of your physician. Be persuaded to make one trial of Ball.'s Cholera Strup. It is caring just such cases every day—and will every one of such without once failing. We promise you confidently, the life of your child, if you will try if. For sale at 322 Broadway.

DR. PHINNEY'S VEGETABLE FAMILY Pills do not gripe, sicken or leave the bowels costive, but in a free and natural state. For sale, wholesale and retain by A. B. & D. Sands, 160 Fulton-st. New York. Price?

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Chuton Hall 131 Nassau-st. near the Park.

Onto-Cincinnati. - The Land Reformers are reported to have been successful at the Cincinnati 'Democratic' primary meetings for the choice of Delegates to the State Convention and it is supposed that the Convention will give an expression on the Land Reform principles

-Gen. Bierce and other Coalitionists have been chosen as Delegates from Northern Ohio. -The editor of the Kalida (Putnam Co.) Ven ture (who supported Cass) says:

" Our internal free trade, our common history, our common language, and union of enterprise and m-terests, are of more importance to the Southern mil-lions than can be the slaves of 117,000 men—which is the number of the hereditary slave aristocracy of America. It is in fact treason to the Union to link is continuance to such a cause."

ABD-EL-KADER .- A correspondent of the Allgemeine Zeitung states that the French Government has proposed to the Sublime Porte to release Abd-el-Kader provided the Porte will agree to keep him from returning to Algeria. The proposal has been declined.

The Corning Journal, heretofore a rabid "Silver Gray" concern, has passed into the hands of Messrs. A. W. McDowell & Co., and will henceforth, we presume, be conducted in a manner more in 'union and harmony' with the sentiments of the Whigs of Steuben and the State at large. GEO. W. PRATT, Editor. We wish the publishers success in their new enterprise.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1851.

D' Advertisements for The Tribune of Monday ought to

The Whig Caucus at Albany.

ALBANY, Friday, August 1 The Committees have been in correspondence all day and have reached no conclusion. Various propositions have been made and rejected, and it rumored that the Old Committee have referred the form of the Call to the Legislative Committee. It is not yet known whether the other Committee will accede to this. If they do a form will probably be agreed to. The old lobby is still in attendance and their number has been increased by several from the west.

Falling Behind. Previous to the Census of 1840 the House of Representatives consisted of 242 members, of whom New-York had 40, Pennsylvania 28 and Massachusetts 12. After that Census the number was cut down to 231, and New-York lost 6, Pennsylvania 4 and Massachusetts 2. Under the Census of 1850. there are to be 233 representatives, and with this number New-York loses 1 while Pennsylvania gains 2 and Massachusetts 1. It thus appears that the Empire State is falling behind these two competitors in the race for population and power. That is to say, they increase faster relatively than it does, whereas it ought to increase faster

There is another test of growth not less certain in its indications, and that is the improvement of agriculture in those parts of the State, where the soil is naturally richest and most fertile. In the beginning it is necessary to cultivate superficially the poorer soil because it can be done easier. requires less capital and does not, like the culture of rich lands, endanger, by its exhalations and the corruption of decaying vegetation, the health of those engaged in clearing it and rendering it productive. But, as capital is accumulated, as population becomes concentrated, as the artisan takes his place beside the farmer, and a steady home market is created, cultivation lays its hand upon the fat soils of the meadows and low lands, clearing them of timber, draining them, ploughing them, and coverthem with blooming gardens.

But such is not the process we now behold going on in the heart of the Empire State. From Utica to Buffalo the richest lands are everywhere uncleared and undrained. In all that stretch of country, whose latent power of fruitfulness is not surpassed in the world, the traveler scarcely meets with here and there a new farm-house, but sees many old ones bearing the signs of neglect and decay. The number of farms, instead of increasing is diminishing, and that infallible indication of impoverishment, the concentration of lands in fewer and fewer hands, may quite generally be witnessed. Emigrants pass by this region, with its exhaustless fertility, its canals and railroads, while even the natives of the country may be seen selling their homesteads and leaving for the distant and less productive West. Such is the course of things, and although the process is a slow one, no careful observer can dispute that we describe it cor-

Now, why is it that our State thus fails to hold her own? Why has she not gained instead of lost in her Congressional delegation, and why are her rich soils not coming into cultivation instead of going out? The reason is simple. We are not bringing the producer and consumer together, not settling the artisan among the farmers. We buy foreign manufacturers instead of manufacturing for ourselves. There is water-power enough in the very region we have referred to, to meet every demand; but we leave it unused, and send to England for cloths, and calicoes, and hardware; and send thither our diminished crops of grain to feed the laborers who produce these articles, instead of bringing the laborers here to produce the same where they are wanted for consumption, and feeding them from the large and constantly increasing crops of vegetables, milk. veal, &c., which the now uncultivated rich soils might produce, and which cannot bear transportation. As long as we continue to export grain our lands must grow poorer, the richer soils must remain neglected and we must fall behind in prosperity and population, and our representation in Congress

must decrease. The efficient cause of the evil is the commercial policy of the country. How powerful, how resistless is that cause, may be judged from the fact, that the mighty Empire State is so palpably affected by it. That policy is hurrying us toward a crisis whose ruin must force the people to perceive their true interests, and insist upon a thorough and enduring change.

The Great Question.

A writer in The National Era commenting upon a statement of the doctrine of Protection which we recently put forth, holds the following language :

This is no theory of labor policy at all. It is a scheme of national rivalry—of competition between capitalists of different countries—and it leaves labor itself to its fate, the strife of its own rivalries, the cruel antagonism of wealth driven to desperation by its own civil war, and, finally, the Irish relief for one-half of the toilers, by the death and emigration of the other half, as often as "man becomes a drug, and population a nuisance."

Protection may temporarily enable home manufacturing capitalists to give higher wages than foreign competition would permit, until home competition, and clamorous mouths, and side hands, beg and take pauper prices, in a market glutted by the direct and immediate influence of its own high condition."

There might be some truth in this writer's conclusions were there any in his premises. If the progress of industry in a democratic country like ours did tend to leave labor finally to be devoured by the cruel antago-

general pauperism and Irish relief for onehalf the toilers, as he says, but such is not

In a republic, where the soil is divided and easily transferable, where there is no army. no heavy debt, no vast salaries to rulers, and where taxation is light and self-imposed the progress of industry and wealth tends to the emancipation not the enslavement of

The growth of industry in this country. the increase of wealth and the concentration of population must of necessity be accompanied by the elevation of the laboring class, because the real increase of wealth always tends to social equality, and whereever Man has free access to the land, is not fettered by aristocratic legislation, and is the Past had the farmess to publish the whole not crushed by excessive tix, this tendency acts with unspeakably greater rapidity and force than elsewhere. The only thing that could bring America to the condition of Ireland would be utter impoverishment. Then the soil might be monopo- election of Gen. Shields, Howell Cobb and Gen. lized, and the masses,-sadly reduced in numbers and broken in spirit,-might be enslayed. But every measure which enlarges the real wealth and the productive to greater independence, and erects a new bulwark and support for the future structure of social equality-Therefore it is that we contend for Protection as a measure of fundamental importance to the Laboring Classes themseives. We do not regard it as a way to build up into pernicious perfection a system of relations between labor and capital, essentially wrong, but which must yet be completed and gone through with until its own evils and oppressions cause it to be banished. On the contrary, we hold it to be one of the best, and indeed the very first and simplest, means of converting the laborer into his own employer, carrying him forward into Association, dispensing with the intermediaries and parasites who, in the shape of employers and traders, now live on the producers without themselves produeing anything, and finally raising him to that position of independence, honor and refinement which rightfully belong to a function so noble as Work, and from which he can never again be dethroued.

Such is our doctrine in this matter. The outlines we have given are brief and general, but those who look into the principles involved, and study them, with history and common sense for guides, will find themselves well repaid.

Which is the Restrictive Policy ?

Which is the Restrictive Policy?

From the Commant Inquire:
The American Democracy are for appreciating the prices of labor and for diffusing the wealth of the country among the greatest possible number of its inhabitants. They believe that, with the protection which is incidentally afforded by a tariff of revenue, and the cost of transportation, our manufacturers can meet the foreign competition on more than equal terms. They believe, too, that in a country of such diversified interests as this, that protection for sake of one branch of industry in one section of the Union, detrimental to other branches of industry prosecuted in other parts, is unjust and not sanctioned by the Constitution. They also believe that the more unfettered the whole industry of the country is, the better for the people and the country, and that as the agricultural is the main branch of industry, it should not be restricted in its markets. These are a few of the leasons which induce the American Democracy to oppose the ultra high tariff notions of The Tribuse and its party.

-If our cotemporary believes that the present revenue tariff, with the cost of transportation, is protection enough for our manufactures, we should like to understand why it is that so many furnaces and mills have been shut up under its working? Or if it appreciates wages and diffuses wealth | much as the utterance of an adherence to their among the greatest number, why the consumption of iron and cotton in the country perishable products of agriculture, that would otherwise have no market at all, favors manufactures at the expense of farming or any other interest? Also whether the markets of the farmer are more restricted when he can find in his own neighborhood a ready demand and ready pay for his vegetables, milk, veal, &c.: or when he has to send to England to find a precarious and shifting demand for wheat, cheese, hams, and other heavy articles which can be transported, most of which exhaust the soil without making it a return?

To our thinking the restriction is really on the side of the bastard Free Trade, advocated by The Inquirer.

The Express regularly edifies its readers with what it calls The Spirit of the Press, in which it pretends to give the substance of what is said by the other journals ; but from want of understanding or some other cause, it usually gives the substance of what they have not said, or else converts their ideas into nonsense of its own peculiar sort. Its report of our leading article of Wednesday is as follows:

The "Tribene" is discussing the Land Monopol system of England and its effect upon Emigration, which is to take from England and ireland, the best of their inhabitants, who find freedom and protection here, but, according to The Probane, nothing but wrong and iniquity at home. The Tribiane improves of course the occasion to denounce the landed system of the U.S., the principal feature of which is, that a man can buy as much land as he pleases, and the very best in the world, for \$1.25 an acre.

ot once speak of, or allude to, nor in writing it tion in the whole article which bears upon that system. And yet, our 'spirited' neighbor says we denounced that system, and makes a brief suggestion in reply A most reliable "Express for the Union '

STUPIDITY .- The Express, after a labored at tempt to prove incorrect The Tribune's announcement of the revocation of the Nicaragua Canal Company's Charter, winds up with the follow-The "Tribune" adds :

t is reported that the recent departure of Mr. Vander-and others, for Nicaragoa, was precipitated by the emistmation, which has hitherto been carefully kept The Commodore's departure was publicly ansunced, certainly in "the Express," on the day ter he left.

A knowledge of the simplest rules of grammar would have prevented this stupid misunderstandrism of wealth, there might be a danger of ing of The Tesbane's words. As to The Express's

arguments, they amount to nothing, beside the simple fact that the Company's exclusive charter has been revoked, in the manner stated by The

NEW-YORK DATELY TRIBUNG

The Democratic Right of Secession onstitutional or reserved right to 'nion." This is the language of S

Gen. Quattlebum, of South Carolina, occupies the same position as Senator King. Gen. Q goes for 'Secession, right or wrong,' and as a "justifiable" revolutionary measure. There is thinks the days of the Federation are numbered. repealed, or the extension of Slavery into of Col. King's letter, as we did, it would find that, although he was a member of the famous Committee of Thirteen, he opposed the action of that Committee, and that he now considers it new Compromises. Col. K. also opposes the Foote, and denies that he has the slightest conof South Carolina, and, furthermore, is an active supporter of the reelection of Judge Collier, (the power of the country raises the workers | Southern Rights' candidate for Governor in Alabama,) who says of Secession, in a long letter: That it is deficult for any one, no matter how lift

derstand and admit it " -This is " Democracy," in nearly every secon at the South, in the mind of nearly every Southern " Democratic" Governor, and it is with such Democrats as Quitman, Means, Yany. Venable, McDonald, and other prominent Democratic" Quattlebums in every Southern State that the Boston Post " National Democ nev" will be obliged to act in 1852. James Bu chanan and Com. Stockton are not afraid to coperate with these patriots, (the "Democratic Secessionists") and to encourage them to go

Iowa.-National Politics will not enter citical issues of the day has been made at ardly any of the nominating Conventions.

River and Harbor Improvements were thus er orsed by the Whigs of Wapello Co.

Resolved. That while we heartily tender our grateful a knowledgments to the Administration, and the patriotic Statesmen, who stood by and supported the River and Harbor Improvement Bill, we most unqualifiedly condemn the ruinous, narrow and schish course pursued by a portion of the Democratic Western Senators, under the influence of a party caucus dictation, which resulted in the defeat of this cost Western resulte.

President Fillmore's course was also approved y the Whigs of Du Buque in the resolves they

tion of Radicals was heartily approved by the Democracy, of Mouroe Co. at their nominating Convention The Convention, it will be recol

lected, was held at Washington June 25. W. Cattell, of Cedar Co., formerly of Ohio, and a prominent Coalitionist presided, and it was addressed by H. L. Preston and others. The Fugitive Slave Law was strongly condemned, and

in view of this state of things, the Philadelthis Pennsylvanian, in putting a ' Free Soil Dem ocratic 'paper of lows, (the Fort Madison States onn,) says, that that paper

the most Radical loco-foco principles broached

"Anticipates a great Democratic victory in Au-ust. The canvass is conducted on broad national rinciples, by the Democrats, without collision with

The putting of the Statesman by the Pennsyl amoun is amusing, when it is considered that it vas only a few days ago that it lavished its raises upon an ultra Georgia Secession paper.

(the Columbus Times.) The County Conventions of the different parties, with the exceptions we have noted, have and made their nominations without as own party organizations even, (except in the name) yet the Pennsylvanian has the assurance to say that ' the canvass is conducted on broadna have fallen off ! Also, how protection, tional principles. If the Pennsylvanian means which creates a home market for the more that its friends are conducting the campaign on such principles we would be much obliged to it I it would produce a single resolution adopted by the Iowa Democracy, during the campaign. beside the Anti-Fugitive Slave Law resolutions we have referred to.

The most important officers to be chosen at the election. August 4, are County Judges, whose uties and responsibilities were heretofore divided between three Commissioners, one Comissioner's Clerk, and a Judge of Probate.

For the information of our readers we publish a list of the more prominent candidates for the

De Rugner—W. H. Hamalton.

Delawore—John Benson.

Detern—John T. Morton.

Jefernon—Masse Black.

Wild.

Poles—Marshall Forley

Poles—Gelle—John W. Hedrick

Musculine—Ar. Washburn. Lee-Root A Russell (Heav-M. L. Edwards Wopello-Charles Dudley

OPPOSITION

Des Montes—Charles Mason, Jackson—F. Bancs,
Lees—Edward Johnston
Johnson—Fernando H. Lee
Johnson—Win T-Lovell
Jono—Win H. Wallace,
Lean—John C. Berry,

OPPOSITION

Delaces—M. Bancs

Delaces—M. Barry—M. Watson

Mascatine—I. S. Parvin,
Berlon—D. 3. Bluebaker,
Montes—David Wills.

Wisconsin .- A Mass State Convention of the opponents to the "Fugitive Slave Law, to the further extension of Slavery, to the insolence of men of any section of the Union who dictate to us what subjects we shall or shall not discuss," has been called to meet at Madson, on the 9th of September, to nominate a Governor and State officers. -The 'Democratic' State Convention meets

the next day. This is ominous. There are two other 'Democratic' organizations, who have -Now it happens that in this article we did | issued no call yet-we mean the "United," and the "Free" Democracies. Perhaps an attempt ind we think of the land system of the U.S.; at a general conglomeration will be attempted. and there is not an expression, or word, or sugges- as in 1849, but the signs do not point in this direction. It is supposed the Nationals and the Land Reformers will respond to the nomination, by Tammany Hall, of Isaac P. Walker for the Presidency, 'subject to the decision of the (Baltimore) Democratic National Convention. Gen. Scott is named by the local Whig meetings and press for the Whig nomination, although me paper, the Madison Statesman, declares for Mr. Fillmore. -The Milwankee Democrat, in an article in ref-

erence to political affairs in that State, says

"In this condition of things, the State is fast going over to the embrace of Whiggery, and a few years more of the present administration—or interregaum—of the Democratic party, will make Wisconsin, irretrievably, a Whig State." The "Democrat" takes issue with Senator

Walker on the Compromise Measures, and lectures him roundly for his alleged support of the Fugitive Slave Law

EASTERN ITALY-THE PO Editorial Correspondence of The Tribune. Vasics, Tuesday, July 8.

I NEVER saw and cannot hope to see here-

after a region more blessed by Nature than the

great plain of Upper Italy, whereof the Po is

the life-blood It is very fertile and beautiful

where I first traversed it near its head, from the

foot of Mount Cenis by Turin to Alessandria and Nevi, on my way down to Genoa ; yet it is crossed it from the foot of the Apennines by Bofrom Florence to Venice Irrigation, which runs along the bank of one of these Canals. with fertilizing matter, and drawn off from day markably level plain they traverse. Thus not Ignorance, Stolidity, Indolence and Unthrift of Garden of Europe The banks of the Canals with trees, rows of which also traverse many forest or 'timbered opening' of Poplar, Willow, Mulberry, Locust, &c. There are a few Oaks, more Elms, and some species I did not recognize, and the Vine through all this region is trained on dwarfed or shortened trees, sometimes it is allowed thus to obtain an altitude of thirty Apricot and the Cherry in abundance, but there are some Pears, while the Orange and Lemon are very plentiful in the towns, though I think they are generally brought from Naples and the Mediterranean coast. But finer crops of Wheat, Grass, Hemp, &c. can grow nowhere than throughout this country, while the Indian corn which is abundantly planted, would yield as amply if the people knew nor climate for this grain. Of potatoes or other edible roots i have seen very little. Hemp is extensively cultivated, and grows most luxuriantly. Man is the only product of this prolific land which seems stunted and shriveled. Were Italy once more a Nation, under one wise and liberal government, with a single tariff, coin age, mail post, &c., a thorough system of comports, and a public policy which looked to the might easily sustain and enrich a population of sixty millions. As it is, one-half of her twentyfive millions are in rags, and are pinched by hunger, while inhabiting the best wheat country in Europe, from which food is constantly and largely exported. There is at least one hundred affions of dollars locked up in useless decoraouse from Savoy to Sicily. A little education. general provision for imparting it, is utterly un-

perstition, and wide-spread demoralization and -Bologna is a walled city of Seventy Thou and inhabitants, with about as much trade and usiness of all kinds as an American village of ten to twenty thousand people. I doubt that thirty persons per day are carried into or brought out of it by all public conveyances whatever. It is well built on narrow streets, like nearly all Italian cities, and manifests considerable activity in the way of watching gates and vising Passports Though in the Papal territory, it is under Austrian guardianship; an Austrian sentinel constantly paced the court-yard of the 'Hotel Brien' where I stopped. Though the second town in the Pope's temporal dominion, strongly walled, it has no Military strength, being commanded by a hill a short mile south of it-the last hill i remember having seen till I reached Venice and looked across over the lagoons to the Euganian hals on the main land to southwest. The most notable thing I saw in Bologna was an awning of sheeting or calico spread over the center of the main street on a level with the roofs of the houses for a distance of half a mile er so. I should distrust its standing a strong gust, but if it would, the idea is worth borrowing.

known here. Grand and beautiful structures

are crowded in every city, and are crumbling to

just on every side, a single township dotted at

proper intervals with eight or ten school-houses

would be worth them all. With infinite water-

power, cheaper labor, than almost any other

country in the civilized world, and millions of

children at once naked and idle because no one

will employ them at even six-pence a day, she

has not one cotton or woolen factory that I

have yet seen, and can hardly have one at all,

though her mountains afford vast and excellent

sheep-walks, and Naples can grow cotton if she

will. England and Germany manufacture nearly

all the few fabrics of cotton or wool worn here,

because these who should lead, instruct, and

employ this People, are blind to their duty or re-

creant to its obligations Italy, once the light of

the world, is dying of anstocratic torpor and

popular ignorance, whence come indolence, su-

-After a night-ride over the Appennines from Florence, and a detention of twenty-one hours at Bologna, I did hope that our next start would he 'for good'-that there would be no more halt till we reached Padua. But I did not yet adequately appreciate Italian management. A Yankee stage coach running but once a day between two such cities as Bologna and Ferrara would start at daylight and so connect at the latter place as to set down its passengers beside the Railroad in Padua (86 to 90 miles of the best possible staging from Bologna) in the evening of the same day. We left Bologna at 10 A.M. drove to Ferrara, arrived there a little past 2; and then came a halt of four hours-till six P.M. when the stage started for a night-trip to Padua-none running the day. But a Yankee stage would have one man for manager, driver, &c. who would very likely be the owner also of the horses and a partner in the line, we started from a grand office with two book-kees ere and a plateon | olent wretch drenched the floor (and me) with

GLANCES AT EUROPE .. No. XXVIII. of lackeys and baggage-smashers, with a guard' on the box, and two 'postillions' riding respectively the nigh horse of the two teams, there be ing always three horses at the pole and some times three on the lead also, at others only two. We had half a dozen passengers to Ferrara; for the best of the way I had this extensive traveling establishment to myself. I do not think the average number of passengers on a corresponding route in our country could be so few as twenty. Such are some of the points of differ ence between Ameriba and Italy

-We crossed the Po an hour after leaving Ferrara, and here passed out of the Papal into the unequivocally Austrian territory-the Ringiom of Venice and Lombardy There were of course soldiers on each side (though all of a piece) police officers, a Passport scrutiny and a fresh look into my carpet-bags, mainly (I understand) for Tobacco ! When any tide-waites finds more of that about me than the chronic ill breeding of traveling smokers compels me to carry in my clothes, he is welcome to confisente all I possess Bet they found nothing to cavil at, and I passed on.

-There is no town where we crossed the Pa

only a small village on either side, and we fol lowed down its left bank in a north-easterly irection for several nules without seeing sey considerable place. The river has here, a through nearly its whole course, a strong, rapid current, and was swollen and rendered turbid by recent rains. I mage that its surface was decidedly above the level of the adjacent country. which is protected from mundation (like the re gion of the Lower Mississippi) by strong em bankments or levees, at first natural doubtlessthe product of the successive overflows of centuries, but subsequently strengthened and perfeeted by human labor. The force of the eng cent being strongest in the center of the river there is either stillnessor an oldy near the banks. so that the sediment with which the current is charged tends constantly to deposition on or against the banks. When the river rises so as to overflow those banks, the downward current is entirely unfelt there and the depoition becomes still more rapid, the proportion of earthy matter to that of water being much greater then than at other times. Thus great, rapid rivers running through vast plains like these gradually form levees in the course of many centuries, their channels being defined and narrowed by their own leposits until the surface of their waters, at least in times of flood, is raised above the level of the surrounding country, often several feet When the great swamps of Lousiana shall have been drained and cultivated for ages, they too will doubtless be tertilized and irrigated by canals, as the great plain traversed by the Po now is And here too, though the acres are generally well cared for, I saw tracts of considerable extent which, from original delect or unskillful management, stand below the water level of the country, and so are given over to flags, bogs and miasma, when only a foot or two or clevation is needed to render them salubrious and most productive.

- There are many more good dwellings on this plane than in the rural portion of Lower Italy. These are generally built of brick, covered with stucco or cement and whitewashed, and, being nearly square in form, two stories high, and without the long, sloping roofs commen with us, are rather symetrical and graceful in appearance. Their roofs are tiled with a long cylindrical brick, of which a first course is laid with the hollow upward, and another over the joints of this with the hollow down, conducting the water into the troughs made by the former and so off the house. The peasants' cottages are thatched with dags or straw, and often built of the latter material. Of barns there are relatively few, most of the wheat being stacked when harvested, and trodden out by oxen on floors under the open sky. I have not seen a good harness nor a respectable ox-yoke in Italy, most of the exen having vokes which a Berk shire hog of any pretensions to good breeding would disdain to look through. These yokes merely hold the meek animals together, having no adaptation to draft, which is obtained by a cobbling filagree of ropes around the head, bringing the heaviest of the work upon the horns! The genr is a little better than this-as little as you please-while for Carts and Waggons there are few school-boys of twelve to fifteen in America who would not beat the average of all I have seen in Italy. Their classiness and stupidity is so atrocious that they duwell in employing asses to draw them : no man of feeling or spirit could endure the horselaughs they must extort from any animal of tolerable sagacity. To see a stout, two-handeds man coming home with his donkey load of fuel from a distant shrubbery, half a day of the two having been spent in getting as much as would make one good kitchen fire, is enough to try the patience of Job.

-Although the Po-taust be navigable and has been navigated by steamboats for many miles above this point, until obstructed by rapids, yet nothing like a steamboat was visible. The only craft I saw attempting to stem its current was a rude sort of ark, like a wicker canal-boat, draws by three-horses traveling on a wide, irregular towpath along the levee or bank. I presume this path does not extend many miles, without meeting impediments. Quite a number of rangus old rookeries were anchored in the river, at intervals, asually three to six abreast, which I founds to be grist-mills, propelled by the strong current, and receiving their grain from the shore and returning the flour by means of small boats. Our ferry-boat was impelled by what is termed (I think) a 'safe ferry'-a series of ropes and boats made fast to some anchorage in the stream above, and moving it vigorously and expeditiously from one bank to the other by the mere force of the current. It is quite evident that modern italy did not originate this contrivance nor even the idea that a rapid river could be induced to move a large boat obliquely up its stream as well as down is I should say the Po is here rather more than half a mile wide.

Three hours later, we crossed in like manner at Revigo the Adige, a much smaller but still a large river, about the size of the Connecticut at Hartford. It has its sources exclusively in the Tyrolean Alps, but for the last hundred miles at its course runs parallel with the Po, through the same plain, at a medium distance of about twenty miles, and has the same general characteristics. it was quite high and muddy when we crossed it.

-As midnight drew on, I grew weary of gazing at the same endless diversity of grain-fields, vineyards, rows of trees, &c., though the bright moon was now shining, and, shutting out the chili night-air, I disposed myself on my old greatcoat and softest carpet-bag for a drowse, having ample room at my command if I could but have brought it into a straight line. But the road was hard, the coach a little the uneasiest I ever hardened my bones upon, and my slumber was of s disturbed and dubious character, a dim sense of physical discomfort shaping and coloring my incohorent and fitful visions. For a time I fancied myself held down on my back while some maler-